

num amphibium, for such the plant proved to be, that the pinkish flowers grow in a dense head, from half an inch to two inches long, barely rising on tolerably stout stems above the surface of the water, where the oblong leaves float like lily pads.

One naturally infers that the larvæ infest the submerged stems, the mature beetles leaving the water, like so many other aquatic insects. The larvæ of those European species, of whose habits I have seen any notice, live in the stems and roots of plants. I have never collected any other of our species, and know nothing of their natural history. The habits of *Lixus rubellus*, as mentioned herein, including its late appearance, must account, I suppose, for the long disappearance from our knowledge of a species which is probably really very common in its peculiar home. The description of Randall is quite characteristic, and, so far as I am acquainted with our other species, this is very easily distinguished. *Frederick Blanchard.*

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 1, 1876.

On some Coleoptera from Florida.

Hydroporus exiguus Aubé, which appears in Harold & Gemminger's Catalogue as *Anodochilus* (Babington) *exiguus*, with *A. maculatus* Bab. as synonym, was unknown to Leconte in his paper on North American *Hydroporus* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1855). In Leconte's list it appears as doubtfully belonging to the North American fauna, and Crotch omitted it entirely in his Revision of the Dytiscidae and in his Check List. In the beginning of May, 1875, this species was recovered by Mr. H. G. Hubbard and myself, in the upper St. John River, south of Lake Harney, several specimens having been found. The characters given by Leconte, in his table (l. c.), are sufficient to recognize this very remarkable species.

Hydnocera aegra Newm., distinct by its uniform red color, occurs in several parts of Florida, although very rare. It is to be found by sweeping the swampy meadows in the pine wood lands, from March to June; *Temnopsophus bimaculatus* was found always in company with it.

Pachybrachys limbatus Newm. [*Cryptocephalus limbatus*

Newm., Mag. Nat. Hist., 1870, p. 250], unknown to Haldeman and Suffrian, has never been identified, so far as I know. It is very distinct, by its coloration, from all other species of *Pachybrachys*. It is black, subopaque; in the male, a frontal mark on the head and a stripe along the interior margins of the eyes, the sides of the thorax and a great part of the anterior margin, a large oblong spot on the anterior side of the front femora, and a small spot near the base of all femora are whitish; in the female, the head and thorax are almost entirely black, and the white spot on the anterior femora is wanting. Elytra red, with a large common sutural spot, not reaching the apex, black. Head densely punctured on the black parts, the white parts almost smooth; thorax on the sides densely, on the disc and near the base less densely punctured, the white margins with a few punctures or smooth; elytra near the scutellum with irregular coarse punctures, in the other parts the punctures are arranged in rows, often interrupted and curved on the disc and sides, more regular in the apical part. It varies in the extension of the white color on head and thorax, also in the size of the elytral spot. In size it equals *Pachybrachys luridus*. It occurs not rarely on oak scrubs, in the Indian River country, in March and April.

E. A. Schwarz.

INSECT CALENDARS. — For many years I have been in the habit of keeping a catalogue of the times when insects may be found in activity, that is, in the larval and imaginal stages. My plan has been the following. Each month is divided into quarters, indicated by Roman numerals, the quarters of the months of 31 days ending on the 8th, 16th, 23d and 31st, and those of the months of 30 days ending on the 8th, 15th, 23d and 30th. These I call "weeks." In each "week" I record the species found in the place of my residence and adjacent localities during that week. An insect which appeared in every week of the year would thus be recorded forty-eight times (or not at all). The simplicity and convenience of this method fully rewards me for the labor of repeating the name so often. I attach to each record a note of the authority upon which it rests, and sometimes, for convenience, a note of the first and last times of appearance of the insect during the season. For this latter purpose, I call the last week of June the 24th week of the year, and the last week of December the 48th week.

Two examples will complete my statement.

NAME.	AUTHORITY	DURATION.
<i>Anisopteryx pometaria</i>	B. P. M. "Notes," p. 218	12—16
" <i>vernata</i>	do. do.	10—17

The only dates for *A. pometaria* thus far known to me are Oct. IV, Nov. I, II, III, IV, Dec. I, II, III, IV, Jan. I, II, Mar. IV, Apr. II, III, IV.

B. Pickman Mann.